



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended accordingly by the parties concerned.  
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javasche Gouvernements Conrant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.  
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1815.

[NO. 159.]

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Assortment of the Honorable Company's EDIBLE BIRD'S NESTS will be sold by Public Auction at the Government Stores at Batavia on the 15th May next on the following

### CONDITIONS.

The Bird's Nests to be sold for Silver Money—ten per cent to be deposited at the time of Sale, and the remainder to be paid previous to delivery.

The lots to be at the risk of the purchaser from the day of Sale, and to be cleared from the Stores within one month from that period.

The Bird's Nests may be viewed at any time after the 1st May next, on application to the Commercial Committee or to the Colonial Store-keeper, from whom further particulars may be ascertained regarding the Sale.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 3d March 1815.

## Advertentie.

HIJERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt dat een assortiment van 's Gouvernements VOGEL-NESTJES publiek in 's Lands Pakhuizen alhier zal verkocht worden op den 15 Mei aanstaande, op de volgende

### VOORWAARDEN:

De Vogelnestjes zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld—tien pro cento zal onmiddelyk, en het overige betaald worden voor de aflevering.

De Nestjes zullen leggen voor risico van kopers met de dag der verkoping, en dezelve moeten afgehaald worden binnen een maand na dat tydskip.

De Nestjes kunnen ten allen tyde na den 1ste Mei aanstaande gezien worden, op daartoe gedaan wordende aanvraag aan het Commerceel Comité, of de Administrateur der Koloniale Pakhuizen, van wien ook nadere informatie te bekomen is omtrent de verkoping.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Secretaris van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, 3 Maart 1815.

## Advertisement.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, at the Stad-house, Batavia, on the 5th April next, part of the CONDEMNED BUILDINGS and GROUND at Ryswick, belonging to Government, as follows:—

- Lot No. 1—The southern Captain's quarters, with Ground attached.
- 2—The northern Captain's quarters, the same as the above.
- 3—Two Subaltern's quarters.
- 4—Three ditto ditto.
- 5—Two ditto ditto.
- 6—Two ditto ditto.
- 7—Two ditto ditto.
- 8—Two ditto ditto.
- 9—The southern half of the Ground between the river Crocot, and the Officer's quarters with the Buildings thereon.
- 10—The northern half with the Buildings.
- 11—The Grounds situated between the old and new bed of the Crocot river, with the Buildings thereon.
- 12—The old Post House, with the Ground extending from the road to the river Crocot, with the Buildings thereon.

(Signed) C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, Feb. 25, 1815.

Published by order of the Bench of Magistrates.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Secty.

## Advertentie.

OP den 5de April aanstaande zal ten Stadhuise te Batavia, publiek worden opgeveild en verkocht, een gedeelte van de afgekeurde Gouvernements gebouwen en daar toe behorende gronden op Ryswyk verdeeld in percelen als volgt.

1ste Perceel, de zuidelyke Captains woningen met de daar aan behorende gronden.

2de Perceel, de Noordelyke Captains woningen als voren.

3de Perceel, twee mindere officiers woningen.

4—Drie ditto ditto.

5—Twee ditto ditto.

6—Twee ditto ditto.

7—Twee ditto ditto.

8—Twee ditto ditto.

9de Perceel, de Zuidelyde helft van de

grond tusschen de Rivier Crocot en de officiers woningen met de daar op staande gebouwen.

10de Perceel, de Noordelyke heeft van de daar op staande gebouwen.

11de Perceel, de grond gelegen tusschen de bedding van de oude en de nieuwe Rivier de Crocot met de daar op staande gebouwen.

12de Perceel, het oude Post-huis met de grond strekkende van de weg tot aan de Rivier Crocot, en de overige daar op staande gebouwen.

(Getd.) C. ASSEY,

Sec. van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 25 Feb. 1815.

Gepubliceerd ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

## Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Government Orders by Publication of the 18th ultimo, the Accountant to the Bench of Magistrates, Mr. A. L. FRANSZE, will attend at the Stadshouse every Wednesday and Friday, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, commencing from this date and continuing till the 30th April next, to receive the first term of the annual assessment of about one per cent on the estimated value of private estates situated along the Eastern Sea-shore from Campong Baroo to Chilingching.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.  
J. C. SCHMIDT,  
Secretary.

BATAVIA,  
1st March 1815.

## Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt, dat ingevolge Gouvernements orders by Publicatie van den 18de dezer, den accountant van den Magistraat A. L. FRANSZE, alle Woens- en Vrydagen van 10 uren 'smorgens tot 2 uren na de middag, beginnende met de dato dezer en eindigende met den 30ste April aanstaande, ten Stadhuise zal vaceren tot den ontvangst van het eerste Termyn der by bovengemelde Publicatie bepaalde jaarlyksche belasting van Ca. 1 per Cent op de getaxeerde waarde van Thunien en Landeryen, gelegen aan het ooster Zee-strand van Campong Baro tot Tjilingting.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten.  
J. C. SCHMIDT,  
Secretaris.

BATAVIA,  
den 1 Maart 1815.

## Advertentie.

UIT de hand te Koop het Logement te Samarang, met dies Inventaris, Waageverhuurderij en Broodbakkerij, te b-vragen by deszelfs Eigenaar  
Batavia den 21ste  
February 1815. B. DALMEYER.

## Advertentie.

BY het open stellen der Boeken van het Collegie van Boedelmeesteren der Chineese en andere Onchristen Sterf-huysen gebleeken zynde, dat op eenige der by het zelve belevende Capitalen zeederd Jaren geene renten meer voldaan, en dat ook vrugteloos geweest zyn, de door den Waarnemende President gedane vriendelyk aanmaningen ter betaling van dezelve, zoo word mits dezen door den ondergetekende Superintendent van genoemd Collegie, een ieder die zulks aangaat, gewaarschouwd en verzocht, om hunne agtersallige en bereids lange verlopenen rente als nog in deze maand te voldoen, terwyl anders het Collegie zich in de verplichting zal bevinden, om aan dezulken, dewelke met het eynde van deze maand bevinden zullen worden, hier aan niet te hebben voldaan, de door hun belevende Capitalen op te zeggen en de wett interopen ter weeder erlanging van Capitaal en Interesten.

J. G. BAUER,

Superintendent van opgem. Collegie.

BATAVIA den 8 Maart 1815.

## Advertentie.

A LZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Curator inde boedels van insolvent overledenen alhier, en als roodanig administrerende de nalatenschappen van wylen Hermanus van Leeuwen, Johannes Kuper, in leeven Mandadoor op het Landgoed Laanhof, J. H. Brasch, in leeven Onderkoopman, Paulus van der Stengh, C. A. Fisscher, in leeven Commissaris van Oorlog, L. F. Le Rebours, in leeven Capitain Militair, F. G. Holmberg de Beckfeld, H. Thierens, Jacob Wouter Bouwens, Fritz van Motman, Jacob Jansen, Tjia Kiam, Gouw Kotiong, Oey Kongko, Jap Pien, A. Kaugman, in leeven Luitenant der Zee, Makaram, Thomas Morley, Hendrik Mesie, William Kempfh, Tan Liangkong, van Heckeren, J. G. J. Embroek, Ong Kiko, Willem George Floris, Hendrik Christiaan Bergman, Tjia Soeyheine, Paul Francken, Pier Moohamat, Ang Djinko, Ibrahim Oesien Nina, Tan Singko, Christiaan Schreuder, N. Schultze, Louw Ouwko, Lim Ouwki, Oey Hinko, F. N. Nibbens, Augustyn Peusins en Kow Liokhay, in leeven Capitain der Chinezen te Bantam, heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte advalvas curia, op ende jegens alle bekende en onbekende, die eenig regt actie ofte pretentie, ten lasten van de voorsch Nalatenschappen verneemen te hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik Willem Anthony van den Heuvel, Eerste gezworen Exploiteur van welmelden Hoogen Raad, by deze voor de tweede maal dagvare alle bekende en onbekende die eenig regt actie ofte pretentie ten lasten van de Nalatenschappen van voornoemde Hermanus van Leeuwen, Johannes Kuper, Jan Hendrik Brasch, Paulus van der Stengh, G. A. Fisscher, L. F. Le Bours, G. F. Holmberg de Beckfeld, H. Thierens, Jacob Wouter Bouwens, Fritz van Motman, Jacob Jansen, Tjia Kiam, Gouw Kotiong, Oey Kongko, Jap Pien, A. Kaugman, Makaram, Thomas Morley, Hendrik Mesie, William Kempfh, Tan Liangkong, van Heckeren, J. G. J. Embroek, Ong Kiko, Willem George Floris, Hendrik Christiaan Bergman, Tjia Soeyheine, Paul Francken, Pier Moohamat, Ang Djinko, Ibrahim Oesien Nina, Tan Singko, Christiaan Schreuder, N. Schultze, Louw Ouwko, Lim Ouwki, Oey Hinko, F. A. Nibbens, Augustyn Peusins, en Kow Liokhay, verneemen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 29 Maart aanstaande des Morgens ten half negen Uren ter rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te Compareeren dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde het eerste default te purgeeren voorts noch hunne actien te instutueeren en te

fundeeren op poene dat alle de bailanten die ten voorschreeven dage en plaatz niet compareen nogte gemagtigden zenden verstooten zullen zyn van hun regt ende actie.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorgaande Klokke geslag ten Puye van den Raadhuise der Stad Batavia, dezen 16 February 1815.

By my,  
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,  
Exploiteur.

## Advertentie.

A LZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hoog gemelden Raad, Germain Felix Meylan, in zyn Quaiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvent overledenen alhier, en als zoodanige Administreerende de Nalatenschappen van wylen G. F. N. Goetz en C. C. de Vries, heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte advalvas curia, op ende tegens alle bekende en onbekende, die eenig regt actie ofte pretentie ten lasten van de voorschreven Nalatenschappen verneemen te hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik Willem Anthony van den Heuvel, Eerste gezworen Exploiteur van welmelden Hoogen Raad, by deze voor de derde maal dagvare, alle bekende en onbekende, die eenig regt actie of pretentie ten lasten van de Nalatenschappen van voornoemde G. F. N. Goetz en C. C. de Vries, verneemen te hebben, omme Op Woensdag den 29st Maart, aanstaande des Morgens ten half negen Uren, ter Rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te Compareeren, dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde het tweede de fault te purgeeren, nog hunne actien te instutueeren en te fundeeren en voorts te zien dienen van intendith met de verificatien daar toe spreteerende.

Aldus Gepubliceerd en Geaffigeerd.

By my,  
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,  
Exploiteur.

BATAVIA,  
den 16d Feb. 1815.

## Advertentie.

UIT kragte van een door den Heer J. A. Jugler, op den ondergetekende verleende Notarieele Generale Procuratie, verzoekt den tekenaar een ieder, welke iets van den Heer Jugler voormeld te preteundeeren heeft, zig men hunne pretensien by hem, binnen den tyd van tien dagen gerekend van dato dezes te vervoegen, en die geene welke iets aan den zelve verschuldigt zyn, daar van binnen die tyd opgave te doen, ook word die geene en eenieder, welke iets met hem Jugler mogte hebben uitstaan, onverschillig van wat natuur of aard zoodanige zaak ook zoude mogen zyn, almeede verzogt, zig insgelijks binnen den gestipuleerde tyd van tien dagen by hem, ten fineerener finale lequideering en effenstelling van alle uitstaande zaken te vervoegen, zullende na den voorschreven tyd geene pretensien verbindtensissen &c. &c. meer worden aangenomen of geponoert.

Batavia den 11de Maart 1815.

C. B. DE LA JAILLE,  
Tygersgragt-oostzyde No. 11.

## Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preteunderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen PIETER VAN GEEMEN, in Leeven gepensionoord Haas Boek-drukker van het Hollandsche Gouvernement, worden verzogt daar van binnen den tyd van veertien dagen opgave te doen aan den meede Executeur L. C. Senff.

Batavia den 11de Maart 1815.

## Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 13de Maart 1815.

OR het Huis van den Chinees Souw Kongko, staande buiten de Nieuwpoort, by de Chineesche Lywaten, Chinese Whaaren, en andere Negotie Goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag en Donderdag den 14de en 16de Maart 1815.

VOOR de Gouvernements Pakhuizen, voor Rekening van het Gouvernement, van diverse Negotie Goederen, &c. volgens het geanoncerde by de Gazette.

Op Woensdag den 15de Maart 1815.

N de Thuis van Mr. INGLIS, staande op Ryswyk, van diverse Meubilaire en andere Goederen, &c.

Op Vrydag den 17de Maart 1815.

VOOR het voormalige Privisie Magazyn binnen het Kasteel, voor rekening van het Gouvernement, door het Militaire Commissariaat, van eenige Paarden, Trek Ossen, en nadere goederen meer.

## Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag den 18de Maart 1815.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, ten overstaan van een Commissie uit welken Hoogen Raad, des morgens ten negen uren, Verkoop worden gehouden voor de Woningen van de Chinezen Tan Tjanlong en Kung Hoatong, staande buiten de voormalige Utrechtsepoort, aan de Zuid-zyde van de Amans-gragt, van een parthij by wege van Executie achterhaalde Chinese Huismebelen, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven en andere Goederen meer.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT 23 HORSES, of those now in use with the Hussars at Ryswyk, will be sold by Public Auction, within the gate leading to the Castle at Batavia, on Friday the 17th Instant—at the same time will be sold 40 GUN-BULLOCKS, most of them of the Qudlah breed, well broke into the draft of Wagons or Carts—immediately after the Sale of the Cattle, some Old PROVISIONS, CASKS and STAVES, &c. will be disposed of at the Commissariat Stores.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, }  
9th March, 1815.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT a considerable number of HORSES the property of Government will be sold by Public Auction at the Vendue Office Samarang, on the 22d March next, under the direction of the Commissariat Officer in that Division.

The Horses are of high cast, the breed of Arabia, Persia and India, some of the most choice are from the Honorable Company's stud, many of them have been broke into the draft of Ordnance, which will afford Gentlemen an opportunity of purchasing ready broke in Horses for their carriages, as well as for the saddle and improvement of the breed of this Island.

The Horses to be paid for according to the rules and usages of the Vendue Department at Samarang and rolls descriptive of them will be circulated for general information.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, }  
Batavia, February 24, 1815.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT 100 HORSES of the Java Light Cavalry, in high Condition, will be sold at the Vendue Office, Sourabaya, on the 7th of April next, under the direction of the Commissariat Officer in that Division.—Terms of payment to be according to the rules and usages of the Vendue Department.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, }  
WILHELMUS, March 10, 1815.

## Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Cornet and Adjutant Edward Alexander, of the Hussar Corps, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and pay their Debts to the undersigned on or before the 15th April next.

M. F. ERNST, Cornet, Hussars.

## Advertentie.

GO KOOL, presentert uit de hand te koop deszelfs Woonhuis, staande op de Voorrey, voorzien van Slaven-vertrekken, Wagen-huis en Paarde-stal.

## Advertisement.

To be Sold by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY the 15th of March,

## Household Furniture,

BELONGING TO

Mr. INGLIS, returning to Europe,

Chiefly Calcutta and Europe-made,

CONSISTING OF

SILVER-PLATE and Plated Ware—Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Card, Sopha, and Pembroke Tables—Couches—Bedsteads—Chest of Drawers—Lady's Dressing Stand—Side-boards—Pier Glasses—Knife Cases—Paintings, by Ackerman—A 5-barrel Organ, plays fifty tunes—Wall Shades, with brackets—Blackwood Chairs—Lustre—Teapots—Sugar Jars, on stands, together with sundry Wines and Liquors, Horses, &c. &c. &c.

BATAVIA, 24th Feb. 1815.

## Advertisement.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that all Persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE AUGUSTUS ADDISON, Esq. deceased, late Assistant Secretary to this Government, or having Claims thereon, are required on or before the 11th May 1815, to pay their respective Debts and send in their Claims for adjustment to the undersigned.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretary to the European Orphan Chamber.

BATAVIA, }  
ORPHAN CHAMBER, }  
11th March, 1815.

## Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen dewelke iets te pre-tenderen hebben of te verschuldigt zijn aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer George Augustyn Addison, in leven Adjunct Secretaris van dit Gouvernement, worden verzocht op of voor den 11de May aanstaande hunne schulden te betalen en hunne eischen ter vereffening intedienen, aan den ondergeteekenden.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretaris.

BATAVIA, }  
in de Weeskamer, }  
den 11de Maart, 1815.

## Advertentie.

NAMENS President, Vice President en Leeden van de Weeskamer, word bekend gemaakt dat alle de geenen die beleeningen by het Collegie houden tegens den interest van 6 per cent 's jaars en niet voldaan hebben aan de Publicatie in de Gouvernements Courant van den 23st December 1814, zullen beschouwd worden als te hebben geconsenteerd in de betaling van 9 per cent renten, of indien zy zig daartegen mogten opposeren verplicht zijn het bekende Capitaal dadelyk afteleggen.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretaris.

BATAVIA, }  
in de Weeskamer, }  
den 11de Maart 1815.

## Bekendmaking.

DE Secretaris van de Weeskamer aan President, Vice-President en Leeden voorgedragen hebbende, dat nog eene aanzienlyke zomma, voortspruitende uit agterstallige Intresten die reeds ultimo October hadden moeten voldaan zijn, tot heden niet waren ingekomen, wierd beslooten mits deez bekend te maaken dat de kamer wel uit consideratie van de schaarsheid van geld een verder uitstel tot den 15de Maart aanstaande heeft willen toestaan doch verplicht is een ieder te waarschuwen om binnen dat tydstop de vervallen Intrest afteleggen, wyl men anderszins zal genoodzaakt zijn de hulp der wet interoepen.

D. CHRISTIANI Sec.

BATAVIA in de }  
Weeskamer den 21 Feb. 1815.

## Bekendmaking.

INGEVOIGE ontvangene autorisatie van het Gouvernement worden alle de geenen, welke van tyd tot tyd Loteryen uitgespeeld hebben, en in gebreeke gebleven zijn, om de daar voor bepaalde procentos aan het Vendu-kantoor te voldoen, by deez verzoegt en gesommeert, om voor Medio dezer lopende maand Maart daar van opgave te doen ten Kantoor voormeld, onder overlegging van de intekenings lyst van hunne reeds uitgespeelde Loteryen, ten einde daar na de gefixeerde ongelden voor het Vendu-kantoor als nog te voldoen.

H. E. WILTENAER.

Kassier van het Vendu Department. BATAVIA, den 2de Maart, 1815.

## Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

## BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY the undersigned, Secretary to the European Orphan Chamber, at his Office in the Tygers-gragt, Batavia, on Saturday the 25th March 1815, at 10 o'clock A. M. Sundry articles belonging to the estate of the late James Shrapnell, Esquire, such as WINES, PLATE, CATTLE, &c.

And at 12 o'clock precisely.

The HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Goonong Saharie, and also a piece of GROUND situated at Tanjong-Oost with the HOUSE and BUILDINGS thereon belonging to the said estate; the particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the undersigned, and the conditions will be made known at or before the time of sale.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Sec. to the Eur. Orphan Chamber.

BATAVIA, March 10, 1815.

## Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag den 25 Maart aanstaande, ZAL door den ondergeteekende Secretaris van de Weeskamer, by Publike Vendutie ten zynen Kantoor op de Tygers-gragt worden verkocht 'smorgens om 10 uren, verscheidene artikelen toe-behoorende aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer JAMES SHRAPNELL, bestaende in eenige soorten van Wyn, Zilver Werken, Kocheesten, &c. en om 12 uren precies het Huis en Grond gelegen op Goonong Saharie, en teffens een stuk Land gelegen op Tanjong Oost, met het daar op staande Huis en Gebouwen, almede toebehorende aan voormelden Boedel, het benodigde onderrigt daaromtrent kan worden ontfangen, op aanvraag, van den ondergeteekende, en de Conditionen zullen op den dag der Verkoop of eerder worden bekend gemaakt.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretaris.

BATAVIA, }  
den 10 Maart, 1815.

## THE LORD DUNCAN,

876 TONS,

CAPTAIN COXWELL,

Will sail for ENGLAND on or before the 20th Instant.

HAS EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

General Meeting of Members of the SOCIETY OF HARMONY at Ryswyk, on Monday evening, 13th March, at half past six o'clock.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

Algemeene Vergadering van Heeren Leeden der Societeit DE HARMONIE op Ryswyk, op Maandag den 13de Maart des avonds ten half zeven uren.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

## UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN stuk Thuis-land, voorzien met de nodige Huizingen, Visch Vyvers, enz. staande en gelegen aan de Antjolsche Vaart, circa een uur gaans buiten de stad Batavia; te bevragen by de Heeren O. G. VAN DER KEER en H. F. LIPPE.

## Advertentie.

JAN BURGER verzoekt dat alle en een igelyk welken eenige pretentie op hem verneemen te hebben uitkragt zyner voormalige betrekking als practizyn voor den Hoogen Raad van Justitie alhier daar van aan hem zelfs gelieven opgaven te doen, gerekend van heeden den 4de tot den 14de dezer, zullende tegens de niet opgekome ne ten hunne kosten werden geprotesteerd.

Batavia den 2de Maart 1815.

J. BURGER.

## Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendere hebben dan wel schuldig zijn aan den boedel van Mevrouw Johanna Salomons, gelieft daar van opgave te doen binnen een maand, gerekend van den 11 Maart tot den 11 April aanstaande, aan desselvs Testamentair Executrice, Mevrouw Johanna Maria Pieper wed. Schwartz.

HEDEN verlost myne Huisvrouw voorspoedig van een Zoon.

BATAVIA, }  
den 5 Maart 1815.

## Advertisement.

JAY ERAM, Farmer of Slaughtering Cattle at Batavia, having failed in payment of the instalments of his Farm, agreeable to the conditions of sale, Notice is hereby given, that the said Farm will be sold by Auction by the Revenue Committee, at the Stadthouse, Batavia, on Thursday the 23d instant at 9 o'clock.

## Conditions of Sale.

The purchaser to enter upon the Farm on the 1st of April next, and hold the same under the present Conditions of the Farm for the remaining nine months of the current year 1815.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 9th March 1815.

## Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to direct that the duties formerly exercised by the Court of Requests should from the 15th instant be executed by the Sitting Magistrate of the week, Notice is hereby given that the said Sitting Magistrate will attend at the Stadthouse every Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning to hear, and determine, cases of debts not exceeding Fifty Spanish Dollars according to the existing Regulations.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, }  
17th Feb. 1815.

## Advertentie.

DEN Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, goedgevonden hebbende te bepalen dat de plichten bevorens uitgevoerd door het Request Hof met den 15 dezer moesten worden aanvaard door de zittend Magistraat van de week, zo word mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat gemt zittend Magistraat alle Dingsdagen ten 10 uren 'smorgens zal vaceren tot het onderzoekend en termineren van schuld zaken niet te boven gaande de Somma van Vyftig Spaansche Matten, ingevolge de bestaande bepalingen.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraaten.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, }  
den 17 Feb. 1815.

## H. L. SENN VAN BASEL,

PRESENTERT UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

HET LAND ZWANENZANG EN

CAMPONG DORIE,

MET DIES IEVENTAKIS.

## FOR THE JAVA GAZETTE.

I am a Hollander as well as he who signs himself Hollandus, and I hope not less jealous of my country's honor than he; but in fairness to the celebrated journal, whose errors and misrepresentations that writer pretends to expose, I will take the trouble, in a few words, to point out, that the sentence which it has passed is not quite so erroneous as self-complacency and national vanity would have us to believe. In truth I fear that the Edinburgh Review has on this occasion been at its old work of telling disagreeable truths. The Gentlemen who conduct that work, if I am rightly informed, are not in the habit of using palliatives in desperate cases, but freely apply the knife and cautery, which often produce the happiest effects, when rottenness and depravity of constitution do not render the patient's disorder utterly hopeless. They are our worst enemies who would lull us to inaction and apathy by bating our senses in the dull opiate of flattery, and our best friends who stimulate us to emulate our superiors by pointing out to us our real defects.

But what is this constellation of brilliant writers to whose merits the Reviewers have been so culpably insensible, and on whom rests our renown for oriental learning. Hollandus has favored us with a list of eight writers. I will add Thunberg as a ninth, because he seems to have been left out by mistake, and is, certainly, of more celebrity than one half of those he has inserted. Two Centuries then have produced nine tolerable writers, (admitting them to be so.) Let us examine more closely, of these nine writers unfortunately there are four foreigners, so that our indigenous produce is reduced to the number of five. Kaempfer, Rumphius, Archenholtz, were Germans, and Thunberg a Swede; this is really more monstrous than the American system of naturalization; the republic of Letters admits of no such law, whatever the politicians of Europe may concede at the next congress; were such a principle admitted, I should not be surprised to find the Great Mogul laying claim to Bernier because that fine writer was in the service of his ancestor, or the ignorant Egyptians and



more barbarous Abyssinians, boasting of the *Native Genius of Bruce and Volney!!* By the same rule, DeTott is a Turk, Tavernier a Persian, and Du Halde a Chinese. What Englishman ever thought of laying violent hands on De Lolme and Montesquieu because those authors wrote well on the Government of England, and resided for a time in that free and happy country? One is, however, inclined to pardon this little fraud when the dearth of Native Genius is so conspicuously hopeless, and the superiority of those foreigners so decidedly pre-eminent. Kaempfer, even Thunberg is incomparably superior to any of the Dutch writers. Kaempfer was a man of accurate observation, and for the period he wrote, of extensive views; and Thunberg, at least in one department of science, acquired a celebrity which placed him in the Chair of Linnaeus as the immediate successor of that great naturalist. In compliance to my compatriot I have kept in the name of Archenholtz, though I acknowledge my total ignorance of such a writer on Dutch East India affairs. A German Traveller of that name is well known, but I leave to Hollandus the task of establishing his claim to oriental accomplishment!!

But it may be said that the Dutch Government fostered the genius of these foreigners, and, therefore, justly lays claim to the fruits of their patronage. Let facts speak for themselves; the history of Japan by Kaempfer, the best and most celebrated work that ever was written on the subject of Dutch India, was carried home by the author to his Native country, when it was discovered in an obscure corner of Germany by Sir Harris Sloane, the then President of the Royal Society of London, after the death of the author. This munificent patron of the Arts purchased the manuscript, and at his own private expence, had it translated and published. Years then after our countrymen thought it convenient to receive from foreigners, some account of their own settlements, and then, for the first time, the history of Japan was translated from the English into the Dutch language. This little anecdote speaks more than volumes.

—Another example—Rumphius wrote a valuable history of the Moluccas which had lain neglected and unpublished for a century in the Dutch archives. But what is the necessity of multiplying examples, for is it not matter of notoriety that the Dutch administration of India, far from patronizing genius, impeded and obstructed the propagation of knowledge and science? Reduced to the narrow Catalogue of five Native writers, let us hear the public opinion of their merits.—Valentyne is allowed to be a dull, a cumbrous, and an injudicious compiler. His account of Java is pregnant with error and utterly devoid of value. His account of the Moluccas is rather better, but here it is pretty generally admitted that he plundered the Treasures of the German Rumphius. We read such a performance for the same reason we wade through a Monkish Chronicle of the middle ages, because, however bad, there is no other guide, and necessity compels us to submit to the painful drudgery. Hogendorp was a man of vigorous intellect whose opinions were too enlightened for his co-temporaries; he had lived for some years in the English settlements in Bengal, and there, to his misfortune, acquired a knowledge of the more comprehensive views of the policy of strangers. His fate was that of all reformers, who make their appearance in an unpropitious age and country,—and is too well known to require rehearsal.—The Bigots of the Romish Church might as well lay claim to Luther because he was once a Monk, as the oriental Dutch claim merit for producing Hogendorp who was banished and persecuted by them. Yet even this luminary, if we are to trust the judgement of the best informed on this subject, if compared to the writers of other countries on similar topics would take a very humble station. It is probable that the single event of the late renewal of the English East India Company's Charter produced a dozen of writers equal to Hogendorp in as many months.—What a humiliating picture does this offer for reflection? As for Nederburg he was a man who lived two or three years in the Colony utterly ignorant of oriental literature. Why introduce his name? must a man be deemed an oriental scholar because he writes a controversial tract dictated by personal hostility? Would the English be proud to mention the name of Lord Bacon had they nothing to praise, but his politics and his freedom from corruption? What a singular spectacle it would be to see the English classing their Burkes their Welleslys and their Lauderdales in the list of oriental scholars. That great nation expects that all her eminent statesmen should have a competent knowledge of Indian Affairs. The thing is too common among them to be boasted of.—As for poor Stavorinus he surely has no more pretensions to the character of an oriental scholar than Van Tromp, De Ruyter, or any other honest seaman; he told the plain unadorned tale of what he saw and heard, and it is a scandal to us that we have had no one before or after to tell it better.

I confess I am as ignorant as the Edinburgh Reviewers of any Hollander who is a Javanese scholar. That a few poor Creoles who have acquired the language of their mother, (and it would be miraculous if they had not) do exist—and have made in half a

dozen instances such a proficiency in the written language as to be able to interpret a meaning from what they read in the deplorable jargon of the country is a fact of which I am fully aware. What a singular foundation to build the literary reputation of a people upon? What a lamentable and ludicrous predicament would the English be in were all knowledge of the vernacular languages of the great and warlike tribes they govern in their Indian settlements confined to a few of the children of Indian mothers.

My ingenious countryman Hollandus may have instituted a more severe and successful scrutiny than I have done, and found out an individual Dutchman or two who can really read Javanese or at any rate spell it. If he has let him tell us so; for my part I shall not fail to return him thanks for his discovery and will take every pains to find a proper place in the nomenclature of curiosities for so singular a production.†

Hollandus is quite in a passion with the Reviewer for his misrepresentations respecting the Malay; yet, here, too, I think the Reviewer may be defended. Who (says my Countryman indignantly) so grossly ignorant as not to know that the Malay Language is the common medium of intercourse in almost all our Societies? To this might not the Reviewer retort by saying, who so grossly ignorant as not to know that the jargon of this Island, miscalled Malay, is no more Malay than the Lingua Franca of the Levant is polished Tuscan? What a pleasant spectacle it would be to see one of our Levant Traders on his return to his Native Country making a boast of his proficiency in Italian literature because he had mustered enough of the jargon of commercial intercourse to enable him to sell or barter his commodities. Such is the deplorable poverty of this miserable Jargon, which Hollandus pleasantly calls Malay, that I will venture to assert that there is not a naked race of savages from Merqui to New Guinea whose dialect is not more polished and copious. It is no compliment to my Eastern Countrymen that such a Language (the bare mention of which gives rise to ludicrous emotions) should be the general medium of intercourse in all our Societies!! Indeed, is Language more meagre than the dialect of the least polished of the Barbarians who surround us, the medium of intercourse in all our Societies is adequate to the expression of all our ideas? What an unexpected stroke of satire on the part of Hollandus if he be really in earnest. The Edinburgh Reviewer has said nothing half so bad. I really believe then that the assertion of the Reviewer even in this particular is perfectly correct, notwithstanding the additional weighty argument of Hollandus deduced from our possession of a Translation of the Bible!! In fact we know nothing on this subject that it would not be an honor to us to unlearn. Let us take in this respect the advice of Jones to the Society in Calcutta, on its first foundation, to endeavour to forget all we made pretence to before and begin a new career. The other Nations of Europe will not admit that wit and humour are our peculiar talent, but things are of late mightily changed, and who knows but we may yet produce wits and few writers? In the same way, although we have not hitherto produced a single eminent orientalist, in the walks now more particularly alluded to, we may yet produce many, if escaping from the illusions of self love and vanity which have hitherto kept us in the dark, we condescend to follow the road which the Great Nations of Europe have so long and so successfully travelled.

#### CIVILIS.

† Hollandus represents the Edinburgh Reviewer as asserting that he had "perused several volumes of Javanese literary performances." I can find no such passage in the whole Essay. It quite wounds my patriotic feelings to be forced to expose this small dissimilarity in my Countryman.

#### To the Editor of the

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

It is with due deference and respect, that we have ventured to convey some general observations, on that subject, which the elegant and concise pen of "*Hollandus*" has recently introduced to our notice.—A subject that will reasonably excite some public curiosity, and not a little interesting discussion at our private parties: as it manifestly tends to substantiate a question of great literary honor and importance to our Dutch fellow-subjects.

Against the visible partiality of *Hollandus's* remarks we by no means intend to inveigh—we admire his attempt from the spirit of the motive, and we respect the cause and the hand of the unknown author.

We shall endeavour to investigate how far the former rulers of these Colonies have any claims to literary eminence; and to what extent the censures of the *Edinburgh Review* are just or unjust, as cited by *Hollandus*.—The 45th No. of that work we have not met with, so we must be contented with the extracts only, which we deem sufficient for our present purpose.—Unacquainted as we are with the Dutch language, we can only speak of those works which have received an European dress; works too, generally known though seldom referred to—particularly those of Valentyn and Stavorinus; of those writers that followed, we profess to know but little.

Yet Mr. Editor, may we not (notwithstanding our want of book-learning) be able to judge pretty correctly of literary qualifications from good local information and enquiry?—May we not look around us and glean from Men and Manners as they are, strong traits of literary competency? may we not fairly infer, apply, and decide from the conviction of the senses? Books, Men, and circumstances are before us—to each we have applied for information. If we have erred in any particular, we shall retract most willingly, on conviction; and we must assure you, that we do not err intentionally, but rather, a residence of more than three years has not been sufficient to qualify us for the task we have undertaken.

With a little modification, we are disposed to pronounce the censure of the reviewers too true. A few solitary exceptions may be produced to the contrary, but these cannot avail—they are as small luminous spots in the heavy, dull pages of Dutch Oriental History. Three full ages of undisputed Sovereignty on these shores, warranted us to look to their records, as full, perfect and complete—their researches, ample, curious and useful; and their labours known to the world. The books of Valentyn, Stavorinus, Kaempfer &c. &c., are instanced by your correspondent as confutations.—But let us, Sir, examine their merits, not as petty journalists, but as historians of these interesting regions; and we are strongly disposed to anticipate, that the verdict of an enlightened public will be in the spirit of the Edinburgh Reviewers—"you have established yourselves in these Islands before European influence was known on the continent; your influence has been endured for more than three hundred years—and yet, little or no progress have ye made in the knowledge of these still unknown regions."

By far the best part of what printed information we know of, is nothing better than a compilation from Public Offices under the Government. The Bengal code of Civil or Military Regulations and Records, might as readily be denominated a History of India, or the volumes of "*Indian Recreations*," be styled the history of the Mogul Empire. In fact we attribute a want of patronage and encouragement as one of the principle obstacles that kept back merit in individuals from launching out into the mysterious disclosures that Javanese research might otherwise develop to the greedy eye of a great and glorious Empire in the East. If this be Policy, it will not evade reproach—unless 'tis said, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Works of any literary celebrity, will, and has, sooner or later, attracted public notice. How then, may we ask, is the palpable ignorance, concerning these valuable Colonies, so generally manifest from the first to the last ranks in life? We may call this "profound Policy" or what we please—we may conceive all this system as concealed views of a grand scheme of commercial Policy—we may exclaim—"It was the intention of the Dutch Government to keep the world in ignorance of these Colonies!" If this was their civilised design, they have succeeded beyond all controversy.

We are by no means inclined to favor or adopt this charitable conclusion. Had indeed a thorough knowledge existed within these Colonies, we make no doubt, some man would have favored the world with his labors. But of no such man are we acquainted, and 'tis but fair to infer, no such man could be found.

Under the specious mask of what is quaintly termed *Policy*, we discover the features of internal ignorance.\* The free communication of our ideas, one to another, is a strong and prevailing propensity in our natures. He who is silent, has nothing to communicate. We may as well attribute wisdom in a statue, as in a man who seals up his lips. Let it be remembered, three full centuries embraces an extent of time that warrants a proportional extent of knowledge. The mines of general literature were new and inviting. The most indifferent commercial speculators, have regretted the ignorance in which they have been enveloped. Natural History, Philology, Antiquity, Chemistry, Medicine,—all have slunk into one mighty vortex called commerce!—This from an enlightened people, is astonishing. We have heard it strangely argued "that Javanese literature is a mass of absurdity and falsehood, from which no data can be fixed; and that similar researches in the neighbouring Islands are equally regardless of investigation." We shall simply reply that no enquiry, however humble, of the human race is useless—much less do we deem Java as beneath the pen of the ablest writer.

Doubtless there are a few translations from the Javanese and Malay languages made into Dutch—some we have met with in manuscript; and (if we may be permitted to judge) their possessors will do well to keep them so, until men of education render grammatical the pen of the Jaree Toolis and the hired Translator.

Before a genuine Javanese manuscript is dressed into the Dutch language, it is mostly rendered into vulgar colloquial Malays, interspersed with foreign words, which time has nearly rendered necessary. A Translator is no author:—nor will a tolerable knowledge

\* If we use this word improperly or too frequently, we must solicit the indulgence of our readers.—We wish to be understood; we speak fairly and we trust not maliciously.—3.

of any language be sufficient to frame an Historian. A man may translate an official document or public dispatch, and yet be quite at a non plus over the *Chereta Rama*. Set phrases, and plain well known words, constitute letters on business—historical pages need a little more talent from the hands of a translator.

Hollandus writes of "regular establishments for the purpose of instructing the Servants of Government, both in the Javanese and Malay languages," and "that persons duly qualified were actually holding the offices of Javanese interpreter at the Courts of Solo and Djocjocarta." Admitting this to be fact, in its fullest extent, we cannot from thence infer, that Dutch Colonial Literature is an established consequence. If Hollandus thinks otherwise, he has founded the pretensions of several hundreds of his countrymen to literary eminence, on the humble talents of a few native-born individuals. As to "establishments," we may as reasonably instance a Parish Free-School, to be the positive proof of a nation's grandeur, wisdom and genius.

If we turn our eyes within the Public Offices of the former Government, we behold all the boasted literature of Java, there concentrated—the hopeful nest of authors, who labor for a sustenance, on a monthly stipend! A few humble individuals, who instruct their masters on commerce and speculations.

From hence are we to look for information in the broad road of History, &c. &c.? Exceptions we are prepared to make, at least from report; otherwise, we are still incredulous.

The Malay Translation of the Bible has deservedly sunk into oblivion. A Translation conducted, planned and executed as this has been, could have no better fate. If it was intended to instruct their subjects, why use the Dutch black letter type? We have extended our general observations to a great length in this communication, and fear, Mr. Editor, not much to you or your readers satisfaction. On another occasion we may be permitted to add a few more remarks to elucidate our assertions. We see many vulnerable points offer to our view:—As the state of Society in general—of the arts, and their encouragement—Seminaries for the instruction of youth of both sexes—Customs, Manners and Morals, of an Island three hundred years and upwards in the hands of Holland, and governed by Europeans.

We have the honor to be,

Your very humble correspondents,

S

A—R

3

February 22d 1815.

\* That a few may and do benefit by this translation we admit, but let the curious enquirer say how few.—3.

#### For the Java

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

"Tros Tyritusue mih nullo discrimine habetur."

YINGIL.

Self-love is so perpetually the ruling passion of mankind, that it is dangerous to divulge disagreeable truths; but when a person apprehends that more good than evil will accrue from so doing, he is actuated by laudable motives.

Of such truths the most dangerous, are, when they incur the hostility of a whole nation; and therefore, they are but seldom divulged. It is possible, that national reflections may be both liberal and necessary, as they have the power to create, either an incitement to emulate those actions which are commendable, or an eagerness to discontinue those which are evil and contemptible. By such causes, society is materially benefited; and happiness, the only desirable object of existence, is wonderfully augmented.

It is now necessary to note *Hollandus's* endeavours to repel the animadversions upon his countrymen by the *Edinburgh Review*. *Hollandus's* patriotism must be admired; though unfortunately, his argumentation be neither strong nor conclusive.

It is here affirmed that the author of those animadversions, need not take the trouble to change his original opinions.

First; "no" astonishing "progress has been made in the knowledge of these interesting regions," by the works of Valentyn, Stavorinus, Kaempfer, Rumphius, Archenholtz, Dun Graaf, D. van Hogendorp, and Nederburg. It is true they have made some; but that is so insignificant, that the animadversion still continues remarkably just. It may not be indelicate here to observe, that all those authors have not the honour of being *Hollanders*.

Secondly; the system of monopoly is not a subject that can in this place, well be discussed. Unsupported by authority, it may not be irregular to mention, that example is no excuse of an evil habit. Moreover, a line of estimable variation can be drawn, on the comparison of the *English East-India Company* with that of the other.

Thirdly; "at the moment of the dissolution of their empire, there was not a single European living acquainted with the Javanese language." The Javanese interpreters at the Courts of Solo and Djocjocarta of that identical period were not Europeans. Were the Javanese language properly understood,

it is to be supposed, that some publications on that subject would have issued. To say more, it would be ridiculous.

Lastly; "the Malay itself hardly fared better," is very true. The common medium of intercourse in the societies of Java, is surely not be called Malay. Granted that it be, it reflects no philological credit on Holland's countrymen, as their mongrel descendants can well afford to speak the language of their mothers. If any European had been a Malay scholar, Marsden's abilities might have been employed in some other walk of lexicography.

1st March 1815.

B.

TO  
The Editor of the JAVA GAZETTE.

Sir,  
If you think the following lines worth the inserting, will you oblige me by giving them a place in your Paper—the subject being applicable to the present times.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
A SOLDIER.

### The Soldier on Half-pay.

Heard ye ere while the merry roundelay?  
How sweet the Shepherd's pipe at parting day!  
When thro' the mists that dim an evening sky,  
The last warm sun-beams melt upon the eye!  
But sweeter far resounds the sylvan strain,  
To him who yonder hastens o'er the plain.  
Weary yet cheerful, 'tis the Soldier, come  
Safe from the wars and journeying to his home.  
Blithe, blithe is he, when from his native vale,  
He hears the echo swelling on the gale.  
And sees the village smoke, in azure streams,  
Slow mingling with the sun's declining beams!  
Now peace to you low roof his native cot,  
And calm contentment be his lasting lot.  
For many a joyless year is now past by,  
Since the poor Soldier (save in fancy's eye,)  
Last viewed it, and full many another scene,  
In other climes, since then have come between!  
But what tho' he thro' other scenes of woe,  
Again perchance ere long for life must go?  
Yet till his furlough's happy days be past,  
Light in his heart and jocund to the last,  
To-morrow when the village cock at morn,  
And not the beating drum or bugle horn,  
Breaks his soft slumbers, when Aurora's light,  
Not the red beacon's glare, dispels his night,  
And all is peace around him. Say ye great,  
Think ye he'll envy then your wealthier state?  
Of wealth he little dreams, who once has learned,  
That true content is best by labour earned,  
Earned and not purchased, when the day shall dawn,  
And all his dreams of dreary war are flown;  
Then ye, who ere these days of hapless strife,  
Sol oft with him have shared the toils of life,  
Shall come to greet your fellow swain of yore,  
Shall greet the friend ye thought to see no more!  
And who shall not with smiles of wonder gaze,  
To see his mien how chang'd from other days!  
And who shall not with dumb amazement hear,  
His tales of varied life for many a year.  
He may a wonderful tale of wayward fate,  
The war-worn Soldier can, I ween relate,  
That strange it seems, how he thro' countless woes,  
Still struggling, still has scaped and smiles at foes;  
But when he smiles and after tales of woe,  
That waken fears himself would scorn to know,  
He next of honor tells, tells how its charms,  
Fits the full heart when Britons rush to arms;  
Then as they see the kindling passion rise,  
And all the Soldier sparkling in his eyes,  
What swain who hears him be he ere so tame,  
But in his heart shall catch the generous flame?  
What youth but conscious manhood tells his breast,  
Arms are his calling, victory his rest.  
Then Soldier rest be thine! For when again  
Thy duty calls thee to the embattled plain,  
(And must then war be ever England's fate)  
When England bids the arm, 'gainst foreign hate,  
How'er then peaceful scenes may charm thy heart,  
Blithe as it came to day, as blithe 'twill part.

R. H.

To one of the Ancients, a regular hebdomadal Satirist.

On Plato's infant lips, 'twas thought,  
A kindly Bee its honey left,  
And hence the future themes he taught,  
Were tinged with the balmy gift.

Pleased with the deed, the Insect bent  
Towards thy lips with favouring wing,  
But finding all its honey spent,  
On Thee it left its puny sting.

QUIC QUID.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1815.

We congratulate our Readers upon the very interesting Correspondence that has been produced by the remonstrance of Holland against the alleged misrepresentations of the Edinburgh Review—however unsuccessful either party may be in the issue of this literary warfare, we cannot but look forward to much useful information, when such animated combatants are opposed to each other, and when the subject of discussion must, so necessarily involve the political history of an Island, that according to the Edinburgh Review, had been previously wrapped in obscurity.

The Lord Duncan, Captain Coxwell, will sail in all this month for England, she offers most excellent accommodation for Passengers. We were rather premature in stating the passage of the second China

fleet through the Straits of Sunda without communication with the shore, as will appear by an extract of a private letter with which we have been favored from a correspondent at Ceram.

"The China-fleet of 6 sail appeared in sight from Anjier on the morning of the 26th February, and with a fair wind and current stood into Anjier-roads, and anchored at 2 o'clock P. M. The next morning the whole fleet filled up their water from the newly constructed Aqueduct at that place, and the Captains and Officers of the ships were very much pleased at the quickness with which they were enabled to fill their casks, they say that when completely finished it will be a preferable place for watering than the water-fall at Mew Bay. The facility of their obtaining Stock will likewise be a great encouragement for the Fleets always stopping in future to water at Anjier. They got under weigh yesterday morning at day light, and were working down the Straits with the wind almost West."

In our last number we refrained from noticing the return of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his party from their excursion to the top of the Gonoong Gede, as we had entertained some hopes of being able to favor our Readers with a journal of their ascent that could not fail to be interesting.

We understand the play of Henry the Fourth is in great progress, and that the performance will certainly take place upon the night specified in one of our previous numbers.

It will be observed in one of our subsequent columns, that at the annual examination of Pupils at the Darromtollah Academy in Calcutta, Denmas Saleh, the young Javanese Nobleman, who left this Island in the year 1812, to be educated in Bengal, has received honorary rewards for his proficiency in Geometry, Algebra, and Drawing, which gratifying information, will we trust, be communicated to his friends at Samarang.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NO ARRIVALS.

Departures.] March 4—Ship Catharine, H. Johnson, for China.  
March 7—H. M. ship Doris, Capt. R. O'Brien, for Madras.  
March 8—Brig Jane, H. Miller, for Sambar.

### BENGAL EXTRACTS.

Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 5, 1814.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, Dec. 16, 1814.

His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council, advertising to the circumstance of Lieutenant Colonel William Raban, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, having during the present year, embarked for Europe, for the purpose of retiring from the Service, under permission previously obtained, the former from the Island of Java, and the latter from this Presidency, and to the Orders recently received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, revoking their prohibition to the retirement of Officers in India; is pleased to resolve, in anticipation of the expected notification of the retirement of the two Officers above named, and in conformity with the principle of the late Orders of the Honorable Court, contained in Paragraph 212 of their General Letter in the Military Department, dated 16th of February 1814, that Lieutenant Colonels Mitchell and Raban, shall be held to have retired from the Company's Service from the date of the dispatch of the Ships on which they respectively embarked for Europe; the following Promotions and Adjustments of Rank are made accordingly.

Senior Major David Lumsden, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Mitchell, retired, with rank from the 12th of July 1814, vice McCulloch, promoted.

Major Frederick Rodolphus Muller, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 20th of July 1814, vice Raban, retired.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.  
Captain John Alexander Paul McGregor, to be Major, from the 20th of July 1814, vice Muller, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant John Richard De Beauregard, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice McGregor, promoted.

Senior Lieutenant James Cruickshank Grant, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice De Beauregard, promoted.

Senior Ensign Stephen Swayne, to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Grant, promoted.

1d Regiment of Native Infantry.  
Captain Hastings Dare, to be Major, from the 12th of July 1814, vice Lumsden, promoted.

Captain Lieutenant Henry Mordaunt, to be Captain of a Company from the same date, vice Dare, promoted.

Lieutenant Charles William Hamilton, to be Captain Lieutenant from the same date, vice Mordaunt, promoted.

Ensign James Houston McKenly, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Hamilton, promoted.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel John Nicholas Smith, to rank

from the 17th of February 1814, vice Mitchell, retired.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Matthias Weguelin, to rank from the 6th of March 1814, vice Palmer, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Uday Yule, to rank from the 15th of June 1814, vice Morgan, deceased.

European Regiment.

Major Sir Thomas Ramsay, } To Rank from the 6th,  
Captain James Auriol, } of March 1814, in suc-  
Captain Lieutenant Forster } cession to Smith,  
Walker, } promoted.

Lieutenant Benjamin Ashe } promoted.  
Lieutenant Alexander Irvine, to rank from the 16th  
of April 1814, vice Cockburne, resigned.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William Hamilton, } To Rank from the  
Captain Frederick Sackville, } 17th February 1814,  
Robert Kennett, } in succession to Smith,  
Lieutenant George Chapman. } promoted.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major John Weston, } To Rank from the  
Captain Nicolas Manley, } 15th of June 1814,  
Captain Lieut. William Nott, } in succession to Yule  
Lieutenant Charles Leslie } promoted.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to make the following adjustment of Rank and Appointment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
Mr. Surgeon William Pitt Muston, to rank from the 25th of August 1814, vice Robertson, deceased.

Mr. Surgeon George Thomas, to rank from the 30th of September 1814, vice Ranking, promoted.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, Dec. 23, 1814.

His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment in the Medical Department, which is to have effect from the 21st instant:—

Mr. Surgeon Walter Ogilvie, Superintending Surgeon at Calcutta, to be Third Member of the Medical Board, vice Bart, deceased.

Mr. Surgeon Peter Cochran, Second Member in the Medical Board, is directed by His Excellency of Council to perform the duties of Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency, until he shall be relieved by Mr. Ogilvie.

Captain Lieutenant A. Lockett, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William; and Mr. Surgeon William Cooke, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, respectively, are permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of their health.

C. W. GARDINER,  
Sec. to Govt. M. Dpt.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, Dec. 23, 1814.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Infantry.  
Senior Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel St. George Ashe, to be Colonel of a Regiment, Vice Burns deceased in Europe, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Senior Major Robert Francis, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the same date, vice Ashe, promoted.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.  
Ensign Robert Bruce, to be Lieutenant from the 10th December, 1814, vice McCarthy, resigned.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.  
Senior Captain Lawrence B. Morris, to be Major, vice Francis promoted, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Captain Lieutenant John Smith, to be Captain of a Company, from the same date, vice Morris, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Taylor, to be Captain-Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Smith, promoted.

Ensign Vickers Jacob, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Taylor, promoted.

Ensign Frederick Welchman, to be Lieutenant, from the 23rd of November 1814, vice Williams, killed in action.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.  
Captain Lieutenant W. P. Ramus, to the Captain of a Company, from the 28th November 1814, vice Campbell, killed in action.

Lieut. and William Be nolls, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Ramus, promoted.

Ensign David B. yce, to be Lieutenant from the same date, vice Reynolds promoted.

13d Regiment Native Infantry.  
Ensign Alexander Gerard, to be Lieutenant, from the 28th of November 1814, vice Cunningham, killed in action.

Mr. Joseph Duncan having produced a counter part Covenant dated 18th March 1814, of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly.

### DURRUMTOLLAH ACADEMY,

Classical, Commercial and Mathematical.

Messrs. Measures and Drummond,

Respectfully inform their Patrons and the Public, that the Annual Examination of their Pupils was held on Thursday last, before the Reverend Dr. Young, and thirty other Gentlemen. The Doctor, who remained several hours for the purpose of ascertaining their particular merits, was pleased to express himself gratified, by the general performance.

About eighty Pupils were divided into Classes, and examined in Greek, Latin and French; English Grammar and Reading; Geography, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Navigation, &c. The Specimen of Penmanship and Drawing exhibited, and the Recitations delivered from different Authors, appeared to afford high satisfaction.

Among the successful Candidates, were

R. Halifax, Progress in Geometry and Algebra, and the best English Scholar—Superb set of Silver mounted Mathematical Instruments.

Thomas Keen, Best Greek and Latin Scholar, and progress in Geometry—A Silver Watch.

D. M. Burne, Geometry, Trigonometry and Algebra, fine Penmanship—Superb set of Silver mounted Mathematical Instruments.

Denmas Saleh, A young Javanese Nobleman, Geometry, Algebra, and Drawing—A Gold Medal, and Conn's Euclid.

J. Newcomer, Trigonometry and Navigation—A Gold Medal.

H. Dechal, Best Arithmetician—A Gold Medal,

E. Moran, best English Scholar, Second Class, A Silver Medal.

J. Gonsalves, best Reader, &c. Third Class, Silver Medal.

A. De Souza, best Arithmetician, Third Class, Silver Medal.

H. Harcourt, Writing, English Grammar and Reading, Silver Medal.

W. Hewelson, respectable progress generally, and exemplary good conduct, Silver Medal.

School will re-open on Thursday the 12th January next.

DURRUMTOLLAH, December 21, 1814.

HALIFAX, JUNE 28.—Capt. Mulcaster, Royal Navy, wounded at Oswego, is doing extremely well, and will soon be enabled to lend his valuable aid to the service. Part of a convoy from Quebec, which sailed under the Arab, has arrived here having parted company a day or two since.—Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, Capt. Lowder, Lieut. Puddicombe, and Doctor Carlyle all of the second battalion Royal Marines, came passengers, and have landed. These Gentlemen were drafted on board the Lake Ontario squadron from their corps, and now that reinforcements have joined, their services can be dispensed with. About 340 officers and men, chiefly belonging to De Watteville's regiment, have landed at Montreal, who were made prisoners by the Americans in Upper Canada, and since released. During the period of their captivity, every art of seduction was put in practice, to induce them to remain in the United States. They were promised the distinguished honour of Citizenship, and exemption from Militia service; but, true to the oath they had taken, and the cause in which they had fought, not one of them accepted the offer. They all, to a man, treated it with the greatest of contempt. Now observe the contrast:—the Americans that are made prisoners by our troops, offer in great numbers to take the oath of allegiance to our Government. It is needless to state that such advances have been rejected with indignation.

Government intends to establish settlements between Lower Canada and New Brunswick, to facilitate the communication between the latter and Quebec. Several men belonging to the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, with their wives and families, are to be the settlers, and they have already proceeded for the spot, under the superintendence of a Capt. Besserer, a Militia Officer belonging to the Lower Province, and who is allowed to be a good engineer, both civil and military.

Sir James Yeo, in a recent cruise on the American side of Lake Ontario, sent in a flag of truce to a small port called Putneyville, demanding the public property which was there, to be delivered up to him. Accordingly 130 barrels of flour were brought off; but when our boats were pulling from the shore, a party of riflemen concealed in the woods, fired a volley into them, by which one man was killed, and several were wounded, among whom is a Captain of Royal Marines. Sir James expressed his indignation at this cowardly transaction in a strong manner, and is determined to retaliate on the faithless enemy, by the destruction of the village, before he leaves that part of the Lake. During this cruise, Sir James took two large Durham boats laden with ordnance stores, bound from Oswego to Sackett's Harbour.—By the unfortunate termination of Capt. Popham's expedition, you will perceive by the official dispatches that great loss was sustained. The nature of the country is such, that it is almost impossible to guard against ambush. The officers and men behaved most nobly, but against the force which they had to contend with, no exertions could be availing. The American soldiers put in practice some of their usual barbarity, but it will come home to them. It only renders our soldiers and sailors the more dangerous enemies, by placing them more on their guard, and inducing them to conquer or perish. Capt. Popham is closely allied to Sir Home Popham. By the following extracts, you will perceive that our ships on the American coast are not inactive. It is the only way to bring the enemy to his senses—capture every thing. Madison has sent a flag of truce to Sir George Prevost in a great hurry. We are anxious to know on what subject:—

Boston, JUNE 11.—The sloop Mariner, of and from Sandwich, for Boston, with wood, (a new vessel) was captured this morning, by a barge from the Bulwark, 74, at anchor about seven miles from Scituate, in company with the Nympe frigate. The barge also captured two sloops off Cohasset rocks; and five barges went into Scituate harbour this morning, cut out two schooners, and burnt the remainder in port, consisting of nine sail of schooners and sloops.—6 p. m. Another ship has anchored with them apparently a privateer.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

AT THE

Honorable Company's Printing Office.

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BATAVIA,

GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD,

IN DE

EDELE COMPAGNIËN DRUKKERY,

Op Molenliet.



SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1815.

From the Edinburgh Review, No. 45.

ART. VII. *A Dictionary of the Malayan Language; in two Parts, Malayan and English, and English and Malayan.* By WM. MARSDEN, F. R. S. Author of the History of Sumatra. Quarto. 1812.

*A Grammar of the Malayan Language; with an Introduction and Praxis.* By WM. MARSDEN, F. R. S. Author of the Malayan Dictionary, and the History of Sumatra. Quarto. 1812.

It is remarkable, that though European influence was earlier established in the Islands than on the Continent of India, and though this influence has now endured more than three centuries, little or no progress has been made in the knowledge of this interesting region. The language, manners, and government of the petty and savage nations of America, and of the islanders of the South Sea, are in fact, much better known to us than those of the comparatively polished millions who inhabit the Islands of the East; and it may be averred, that there is no part of the world, of equal interest and value, with which we are so imperfectly acquainted.

The blame of such gross and unpardonable ignorance lies chiefly with the Dutch, who, though so long the unmolested sovereigns of this part of the world, have hardly contributed, in any manner to the elucidation of its history, literature or manners. It was in their Indian dominions that the incompatible characters of merchant and sovereign were first united, and where the impolicy of this union was most fully displayed. In the true spirit of traders, commercial, political, and judicial duties were alike carried on through the medium of a miserable lingua Franca. Every thing was made the subject of monopoly. With a gross ignorance of human nature, and even of the interest of the taskmaster, the very husbandmen were compelled to produce, at forced rates almost every article of subsistence; and, while the resources of their policy were exhausted in suppressing the spirit of industry, and lessening its produce, the administration of justice was delegated entirely to the native servants, those very individuals who had already bargained with the government for the forced produce, and into whose hands the people and country were consigned, to enable them to fulfil their bargain! The fruit of these measures was, that when a district was ceded to the Dutch, and they commenced their forced cultivation, and forced deliveries, it was not unusual, to the disgrace of the European character, to see at once five or six thousand families take refuge in the territories of the native princes.

That literature and science should not have been much encouraged by such a government, will not excite surprise. Yet the extent of the indifference which it produced may well be regarded as incredible. At the moment of the dissolution of their empire, we are persuaded there was not a single European living acquainted with the Javanese language—the language of at least four millions of people, between whom and the Dutch there had existed a connexion of 200 years, which had given rise to transactions of no mean importance in the history of the republic itself. An equal ignorance prevailed respecting the languages of the populous and commercial nations of the Celebes. The Malay itself hardly fared better. At the period when the dominion of the English was finally established over the Dutch possessions, they could not find one Hollander able to speak and write the language; and still less any acquainted with its literature. At an earlier period of their history, something more of literary curiosity may indeed be described—though nothing was achieved, even then, which any of the literary nations of Europe would have been very proud to acknowledge.

By the works of the intelligent and philosophical writer which are now before us, we are, indeed, almost compensated for the ignorance and supineness of his predecessors. His History of Sumatra presents a philosophical, interesting, and (we speak from experience) a faithful and accurate picture of the state of society among the natives of the Eastern islands; and we are now presented with a Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay language,—the language of perhaps four or five millions of people and the medium of connexion between many more. These works are executed in such a style of excellence, as leaves us little room to regret that we possess no other guides to the acquirement of the language. That the task of composing them should have fallen into such hands as Mr Marsden's we consider as a circumstance equally fortunate for the student and the literary reputation of our country; and one, in which we do not think it extravagant to say, that the natives of these remote islands, if they are to remain under our sway, have a far more important interest than in any of the political revolutions of which they have recently been the objects.

The Malay language, independent of those extensive countries of which it is the mother tongue, is the language of commerce on all the shores of Eastern India; and is very extensively used as that of literature and of correspondence. \* From the utter want of this language, however, we found ourselves, when the Dutch colonies came into our possession, nearly in a similar situation as when we made our first conquest on the Continent of India, when our ignorance of the native tongues subjected us to constant error and vexation, and oftentimes to serious imposition. But in whatever relation we may stand to the natives of these regions, the acquisition of their language must obviously be of the very first importance; and Mr. Marsden's works put it in the power of every individual to acquire a ready and thorough acquaintance with that which is of most general utility, and which is besides the key to all the rest.

Such is the execution of the elementary part of Mr. Marsden's Grammar and Dictionary, that he has left little room for criticism. In his grammatical inquiries, he has judiciously thrown off the trammels of European method; and, pursuing the natural order of things, laid down a system of rules as perfect and complete as the nature of the subject will admit. In the Dictionary he has, with great propriety, adhered to the system of orthography prevalent with the best native writers. To the orthography and to the type, perhaps, the best compliment that can be paid is to say, that, upon being shown to natives of the country, they admired the execution; and perused the printed letters with the same facility as their own best manuscripts. The selection of words is copious; and it was not often we met with disappointment in turning up the Dictionary for reference. In the instances where we did, the words were such as belong more to the familiar style of conversation than to the written language; a circumstance which we are inclined to ascribe to the want, on Mr. Marsden's part, of a living guide, a want which it is no easy matter to conceive how he supplied. That he should have attained accuracy, precision and copiousness without such assistance, and with scarcely any aid from his predecessors, is a singular proof of the talents and industry which he has brought to the execution of his arduous undertaking.

In the introduction to his Grammar, Mr. Marsden has discussed some interesting points respecting the history, religion

\* The Javanese is so distinct from the Malay, that these people are not intelligible in the least degree to each other. In the interior of Java, not one native out of 10,000 can speak Malay.

and antiquities of the countries on whose language he was employed. The recent date of our acquaintance with these subjects, and in a great degree the nature of the subjects themselves, render Mr. Marsden much more open to criticism here than in the technical part of his work. The early history and antiquities of all nations are indeed, the natural province of hypothesis and conjecture; and it is only by a full and free discussion that we can hope to throw some glimmerings of light upon subjects inevitably involved in so much obscurity. The ingenious author whose opinions we are about to canvass, will be among the first, we are convinced, to approve of these sentiments; and we shall not, therefore, hesitate to submit some of his leading doctrines to the test of strict inquiry.

As a written language, observes Mr. Marsden, the Malayan has been cultivated with no inconsiderable degree of care; and, however the dialects, as spoken, may vary from each other in the sound of certain vowels (as will be noticed particularly in the Grammar), or by the adoption of local and barbarous terms from the inland people, or from Europeans, there is a striking consistency in the style of writing, not only of books in prose and verse, but also of epistolary correspondence; and my own experience has proved to me, that no greater difficulty attends the translation of letters from the Princes of the Molucca Islands, than from those of Kedah or Trauggan in the Peninsula, or of Menangkabau in Sumatra. Nor is this uniformly surprising, when we consider that none of the compositions in their present form, can be presumed more ancient than the introduction of the Mahometan religion in the fourteenth, or at soonest the thirteenth century, at which period, the Arabic mode of writing must likewise have been adopted; for although it cannot be doubted that the Malays, as well as the other natives of these countries, made use of a written character previously to that great innovation, yet the general style of composition, must have received a strong tincture from its new dress; and this Arabian garb being similar throughout the different islands, we are naturally led to expect a more marked resemblance in the language so clothed, than in the original nakedness of the oral dialects.

The antiquity of these dialects, we are entirely without the means of ascertaining, so modern is the acquaintance of Europeans with that part of the East. The earliest specimen we possess, is that furnished by the circumnavigator Pigasetta, the companion of Magellan, who visited the Island of Tendon in the year 1521; and whose vocabulary, in spite of the unavoidable errors of transcription and printing, accords as exactly with the Malayan of the present day as those formed by any of our modern travellers; and proves, that no material alteration in the tongue has taken place in the course of three centuries. In the vocabulary collected by the Dutch navigators at Ternati in 1599, ('servant de promptuaire à ceux qui y désirent naviguer, car la langue Malayte s'use par toutes les Indes Orientales principalement ez Molucques'), we equally find an entire identity with the modern dialect.

Having described the language as confined in general to the sea-coasts of those countries where it is spoken, and consequently as that of settlers or traders, we are naturally led to inquire in what particular country it is indigenous, and from whence it has extended itself throughout the Archipelago. Many difficulties will be found to attend the solution of this question; partly occasioned by the bias of received opinions, grounded on the plausible assertions of those who have written on the subject; and partly from the want of discriminating between the country from whence the language may be presumed to have originally proceeded, and that country, from whence, at a subsequent period, numerous colonies and commercial adventurers issuing widely diffused it amongst the islands, whose rich produce in spices, gold and other articles, attracted their cupidity. From the Peninsula, especially, where trade is known to have flourished for several centuries with extraordinary vigour, and to have occasioned a correspondent population, these migrations took place; and

it was natural for those travellers, who, in early times, visited Johor, Malacca and other populous towns in that quarter, to bestow on it, the appellation of the Malayan Peninsula, or (with much less propriety) the Peninsula of Malacca, and to consider it as the mother country of the Malays; which in fact it is with respect to the colonies it has so abundantly sent forth. But subsequent investigation has taught us, that in the Peninsula itself, the Malays were only settlers; and that the interior districts, like those of the Islands in general, were inhabited by distinct races of men. Among these, are the *Orang benua*, or *Aborigines*, noticed by Mr. Raffles, in his valuable Paper on the *Malaya Nation*, printed in the *Asiat. Res.* vol. XII.

From the paucity of their numbers, as here described, we are led to remark, that they must have been reduced in an extraordinary degree, either by wars or proselytism, (which tends to confound them with the Malays), since the days of the Portuguese Government. I must further take the liberty of observing, with respect to the word *benua*, (as being of importance in the present investigation), that it is entirely unconnected with the Arabic *beni*, "sons, or tribe," from which it cannot be derived by any rule or analogy whatever; but is, on the contrary, a genuine Malayan term, signifying "country, region, land," or one of those radical words, which the Malayan has in common with the East-insular or Polynesian languages, being found not only in the *Bisaya*, and other dialects of the Philippines, but also in the South Sea languages, under the form (differing more in appearance than reality), of "*whennua*," and "*feenua*." To render it applicable to "persons," the word *orang* must be prefixed; and *orang benua* signifies, literally and strictly, "the people of the land," as distinguished from foreign settlers or invaders; and this phrase alone affords no weak proof, (if others were wanting), that the Malays do not regard themselves as the original inhabitants, but as the occupiers only, of the country.

In the neighbouring island of Sumatra, on the contrary, the kingdom which occupies the central part, and claims a paramount jurisdiction over the whole; which, in ancient times, was of great celebrity, and, even in its ruins, is the object of superstitious veneration with all descriptions of inhabitants; this kingdom of Menangkabau is entirely peopled with Malays; the language there spoken is *Malayan* only; and no tradition exists of the country having ever been inhabited by any other race. So strong, indeed, is the notion of their own originality, that they commence their national history with an account of Noah's flood, and of the disembarkation of certain persons from the ark, at a place between the mouths of *Palembang* and *Jambi* rivers, who were their lineal ancestor; which belief, however futile, serves to show that they consider themselves as the *Orang benua*, or people of the soil, *indigenæ non advenæ*.

From such a Malayan country, rather than from any maritime establishments, which always bear the stamp of colonization, we might be justified in presuming the Malays of other parts to have proceeded in the first instance. But it happens that we are not obliged to rest our opinion upon this reasoning from probabilities; for we have, in support of it, the authority of the native historians of the Peninsula, the most distinguished of whom assert, in positive terms, that the earliest *Malayan* settlers there, by whom the city of Singapur was founded at *Ujong tanah*, or "the extremity of the Land," in the twelfth century, migrated in the spirit of adventure from Sumatra, where they had previously inhabited a district on the banks of the river *Malayu*, said, in the style of mythology, to have its source in the mountain of *Mahā-mērū*. For some details respecting this emigration, the transactions that succeeded, the expulsion of the Malays from Singapur, in the reign of their fifth king, *Sri Iskander Shah*, by the forces of the king of *Mayapahit* at that time the principal monarch of Java, their founding the city of Malacca in 1263, and also respecting the connexion still understood to subsist between *Menangkabau*, as the parent state, and that of *Rembau*, a district situated inland of Malacca, "the *raja* of which, as well as his officers, receive their

authority and appointments from the Sumatran sovereign," I must take the liberty of referring the reader to the history of Sumatra, (ed. 3, p. 325 to 345), in which he will find the authorities for what is here advanced, collected and discussed. It is not, however, to be confidently expected, that an opinion so much at variance with those hitherto prevailing on the subject, will be adopted without further and strict investigation. To the advocates for the superiority of the Malays of the peninsula, and of their language over what they term provincial dialects, I have only to say that it is by no means my intention to contest that superiority, however ideal, which may have been acquired by a more extensive intercourse with other nations, but only to state the grounds for a belief that the generic name of *Malayu*, now so widely disseminated, did not in its origin belong to that country, but to the interior of the opposite island, where, in the neighbourhood of the mountain *Sungei-pāgu*, so celebrated for its gold mines, and from whence rivers are said to flow towards either coast, it is found as a common appellation at this day, and particularly belongs to the great tribe of *Sungei-pāgu* *Malayu* of whom an account is given in the work of Valentyn, 5 deel, "Beschryvinge van Sumatra," p. 13, 14.

The proofs of the origin of the Malays from Menangkabau, above alluded to by Mr. Marsden, are contained in the following passages of the history of Sumatra. "It has hitherto been considered as an obvious truth, and admitted without examination, that wherever they are found upon the numerous islands forming this Archipelago, they (the Malays) or their ancestors, must have migrated from the country named by Europeans (and by them alone) the Malayan Peninsula, or Peninsula of Malacca, of which the indigenous and proper inhabitants were understood to be Malays: and accordingly, in the former editions of this work, I spoke of the natives of Menangkabau as having acquired their religion, language, manners, and other national characteristics, from the settling among them of genuine Malays from the neighbouring continent. It will, however, appear from the authorities I shall produce, amounting as nearly to positive evidence as the nature of the subject will admit, that the present possessors of the coast of the Peninsula were, on the contrary, in the first instance, adventurers from Sumatra, who, in the twelfth century, formed an establishment there; and that the indigenous inhabitants, gradually driven by them to the woods and mountains, so far from being the stock from whence the Malays were propagated, are an entirely different race of men, nearly approaching in their physical character to the negroes of Africa.

"The evidences of this migration from Sumatra are chiefly found in two Malayan books, well known, by character at least, to those who are conversant with the written language; the one named *Paju assalatin* or *Maku ta segala raja raja*, The Crown of all Kings; and the other more immediately to the purpose, *Selalat assalatin*, or *Penurun an segala raja raja*. The Descent of all (Malayan) Kings. Of these, it has not been my good fortune to obtain copies; but the contents, so far as they apply to the present subject, have been fully detailed by two eminent Dutch writers, to whom the literature of this part of the East was familiar. Petrus Van der Worm first communicated the knowledge of these historical treatises in his learned Introduction to the Malayan Vocabulary of Goyner, printed at Batavia in the year 1677; and extracts to the same effect were afterwards given by Valentyn, in Vol. V. p. 316-20 of his elaborate work, published at Amsterdam in 1726. The books are likewise mentioned in a list of Malayan authors, by G. H. Werndly, at the end of his *Maleische Spraak-kunst*, and by the ingenious Dr Leyden in his Paper on the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations, recently published in Vol. X. of the Asiatic Researches. The substance of the information conveyed by them, is as follows; and I trust it will not be thought that the mixture of a portion of mythological fable in accounts of this nature, invalidates what might otherwise have credit as historical fact. The utmost, indeed, we can pretend to ascertain is, what the natives themselves believe to have been their ancient history: and it is proper to remark, that, in the present question, there can be no suspicion of bias from national vanity, as we have reason to presume that the authors of these books were not Sumatrans.

"The original country inhabited by the

Malayan race, (according to these authorities) was the kingdom of *Palembang*, in the island of *Indalus*, now *Sumatra*, on the river *Malayo*, which flows by the mountain named *Mahameru*, and discharges itself into the river *Tatang* (on which *Palembang* stands) before it joins the sea. Having chosen for their king, or leader, a prince named *Sri Turi Buzana*, who boasted his descent from *Iskander the Great*,—and to whom, on that account their natural Chief, *Demang Lebar Daun*, submitted his authority,—they emigrated, under his command (about the year 1160) to the south-eastern extremity of the opposite Peninsula, named *Ujong Tanah*; where they were at first distinguished by the appellation of *Orang de bawah angin*, or the Leeward People; but in time, the coast became generally known by that of *Tanah Malayo*, or the Malayan Land."

Were the historical evidence, here referred to, implicitly to be relied on, the question of the origin of the Malays must necessarily be considered as set at rest;—but the nature of the subject itself, and our recent and yet imperfect knowledge of this part of the East, are such as ought to render our decisions extremely cautious. For our own part, we profess to be of opinion, that the old and generally received notion of the Peninsula being the cradle of the Malay tribes, is supported by evidence, at least as strong as the contrary conclusion of Mr Marsden; and shall proceed to state our reasons, for differing upon this point from a writer so well entitled to dictate upon most subjects of Oriental History.

In the first place, we conceive that the traditions of the Malays themselves are altogether undeserving of notice; and that the documents referred to by Mr M., attest nothing more than the recent prevalence of such a tradition. Their imbecility of reason, and their ignorance as to matters of fact, are equally beyond the comprehension of any one accustomed only to European society. Such is the tubricity of their memory, or their incapacity of attention, that they can scarcely ever recount the most simple occurrence, without intermingling some fictitious and marvellous circumstance, which they speedily come most implicitly to believe. To speak of the native history of such a people, therefore, is obviously a mere mockery;—and all the legends they have, are accordingly the most extravagant and puerile fables. It is of still more decisive consequence, however, to observe, that all their productions of this sort, are notoriously and avowedly posterior to the Mahomedan conversion, though relating events two centuries anterior to that period; the narrative of which could only have been handed down through the imperfect medium of tradition;—for there is not the slightest presumption, that they knew any thing of the art of writing before that period. There is not at least the smallest vestige of an ancient alphabet; whilst all their neighbours had one, which they have preserved even after their conversion. They possessed no ear; nay, they seem even to have been ignorant of the ordinary division of time into days, weeks, and years,—a division well known to their less uncivilized neighbours, the Javaneze. The oral tradition alone, therefore, could the Malays trust for the preservation of their annals; and in this manner, it is well known the history of a people, for any length of time, has never been transmitted with fidelity. In these circumstances, it is not difficult to discover what we should think, when we find the Mahomedan dates assigned to transactions long antecedent to the introduction of that faith; and which, therefore, must necessarily have been transmitted for centuries in the oral traditions of a people who, even at this day, and after an intercourse of 500 years with strangers far superior to themselves, have so little idea of computation and chronology, that the most enlightened individuals among them are seldom able to tell their own age, or the year of their birth.

In the circumstances under which the migration is said to have taken place, there are, we think, some matters not very reconcileable to probability. We cannot, for example, help considering it as most improbable that an inland people, at-

tached to the soil; and acquainted with agriculture, as the people of Menangkabau evidently were, should, in a country where there was still abundance of unoccupied land, at once change their habits, and undertake a foreign and a maritime emigration. It is scarcely more likely that the colony of a single state, settling in a situation, and under circumstances, not favourable to the increase of the human species, should, in the course of a century or two at most, have overspread and peopled the shores of such various and distant countries. To account for their dissemination, under favourable circumstances, is by no means impossible; but that these favourable circumstances have, at no time, existed among a people so situated as the Malays, we may be fully assured. Their piratical and roving manners, with their distaste for agriculture, must always have rendered their means of subsistence precarious, and their multiplication consequently slow and scanty. They have at present an abundance of new land; their piratical and roving manners are repressed; and yet we know that population is not on the increase. Mr. Marsden's own authentic statements confirm this assertion; and from actual observation, the writer of this article has it in his power to assert that, under favourable circumstances, the average number of living children to a marriage is rated highly at 2.

In proof of the antiquity which the inhabitants ascribe to the state of Menangkabau, Mr. Marsden quotes a tradition which exists among the people of the district near Palembang, of a descent upon their coasts by certain persons from Noah's Ark. Surely nothing can be inferred from this, but the gross ignorance and simplicity of those who believe in it. Among every people, however inconsiderable, or recent as a nation, there are to be found some traditions respecting their first origin, which generally refer to some personages of note in their system of religion. One conclusion however, we may draw with confidence,—that among a people who could believe in such a fable, the lapse of a single century must remove all preceding facts much farther from their knowledge or recollection, than ten times the period among a people acquainted with history and chronology. This mythological mode of accounting for the origin of nations, is common amongst all the tribes of the East-insular countries converted to Mahomedanism; and could the prevalence of such follies establish any thing, it would be, not the ancient, but the modern origin of these tribes, that preposterously ascribe the remotest period of their history to legends with which they have not been above a few centuries acquainted.

We do not think Mr Marsden's definition of the term *Malayu* satisfactory, and beg leave to offer another, which appears to us to be a good deal more probable. That the scattered tribes of various and distant countries, possessing separate governments, and distinct interests, should not, though speaking one language, be recognized themselves by one name, will not appear extraordinary. In fact, we know, that under such circumstances, each tribe assumes a different appellation. But the more civilized people in their neighbourhood will infallibly give one name to the whole swarm of savages; and the desultory nature of the warfare and attacks by which the Malays infested the peaceable and civilized shores of the empire of Java, seem to us to have induced them to bestow upon these marauders, the term of *Malayu*, which in the Javaneze language signifies to run away. A term of opprobrium would certainly be given in such circumstances; and we know of none so likely to result from the character of both parties. \*

From the geographical position of the tribe of savages called *Orang Binūwa*, or rather from the etymology of their name, Mr Marsden has drawn conclusions, which neither the condition of the people, nor what we imagine the true meaning of the word appear to us to warrant.

\* *Malayu* belongs to the language addressed to the lower orders, and means either a Malay, or to run away. *Malajung* is the word addressed to the higher orders, and equally expresses both meanings.—This fact is no weak support to our conjectured etymology.

The usual Malay word *Binūwa*, seems to us to be most accurately translated 'empire.' Thus, we hear of the *Binuwa* of China, of Turkey, and of Siam, and also the *Binuwa* of Kalinga, meaning all India. To smaller divisions of country, we have never heard the term applied; and certainly, on no occasion, to the country of the Malays. *Orang Binūwa* (if the term *Binūwa* was here used in that sense), might be rendered 'the people of the empire;' but not, as Mr Marsden has it, 'the people of the land,' as distinct from foreigners: and accordingly, it is very remarkable, that the Malay states of *Queda* (*Kidah*) *Patani*, *Trang-gānu* and *Pachang*, being tributary to Siam, the Siamese, as a distinction from the inhabitants of those tributary states, are denominated *Orang Binūwa*.

But the truth appears to be, that the word *Binūwa* is the proper national name of this race, as *Ramang* is of the woolly-haired inhabitants of the mountains; and that it resembles, in sound only, the word which is made the subject of so much unprofitable discussion. Our opinion, however, we will confess, goes a good deal farther; for we take the *Orang Binūwa*, and the Malays, to be radically the same people; and ascribe all the peculiarities by which they are distinguished, to the natural operation of the circumstances in which they have been placed.

The *Binūwa* are a race of hunters imperfectly attached to the soil; their means of subsistence are scanty, and their numbers consequently few. The penury and the hardships which attend this mode of life, have rendered them puny and diminutive in their persons. But they seem to us only to differ from the Malays, in such circumstances as may be supposed the effect of fatigue, nakedness, cold and hunger. Their language is a Malay, adapted to the expression of their wants and habits; scanty and imperfect, compared to the improved dialect of the maritime and commercial inhabitants of the coast. As a further illustration of this particular fact, so well as of our general argument, we shall here beg leave to give some account of another race of Aborigines, we think hitherto undescribed in Europe.

This race of Ichthyophagi (for so they are), are denominated by the Malays *Orang laut*, or *men of the sea*; because their constant employment is on or near that element, from which they procure nearly their sole subsistence. They inhabit certain of the islands lying off the western coast of *Queda*, particularly *Pulao Lontar*. Their manners are simple and inoffensive. Agriculture is altogether unknown to them. The inconsiderable portion of rice which enters into their diet, they procure by bartering their fish with the Malays. These people are not yet converted to Mahomedanism; nor is it certainly known that they have any distinct notions of religion. In person and complexion they differ from the Malays only in the accidental, though general effect, which the peculiarity of their diet produces; covering their body with a scorbatic eruption, such as is found, though less generally, among the Malays themselves. Their language seems to us to differ only in being more simple and primitive. This will appear from the short specimen which we subjoin.

English.	Malay.	Language of the <i>Orang laut</i>
Man	Orang	Orang
Woman.	Pirampūan	Binu
Child	Anak	Nanak
Father	Bapa	āpūg
Mother	ibū	ābūg
Tree	Pohūn	Pohūn
River	Sūngēi	Sūngēi
Sun	Mātāhāri	Mātāhāri
Moon	Bālan	Bālan
Sleep	Tidor	Tiduc
I	aku	Kū
You	īngkāū	Kāū
He	Diya	Nia
Good	Bāik	Bajik
White	Pūteh	Pūteh
Black	Itam	Itam
Green	Hijāo	Hijāo
Sky	Lāngit	La it
Lightning	Kālintār	Litēi
Thunder	Gūroh	Gūūai

(Continued in the Additional Supplement)



Additional Supplement  
TO THE  
JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1815.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

English.	Malay.	Language of the Orang laut.
Water	air	aiyū
Fire	api	api
See	laüt	laüt
God	llah	

In speaking of the aboriginal nations of the Peninsula, it is not foreign to our subject to give some account of the race of Negro savages who inhabit the interior. These, by the Malays, are denominated *Samāng*. Though of a more diminutive stature, they have the woolly hair, the jetty black skin, the thick lip and flat nose which characterize the African. The Malays distinguish them into the *Sāmāngs* of the lower lands, who, from their vicinity to the Malays themselves, have borrowed some slender portion of civilization; and into the *Samāngs* of the mountains, whom they represent as in the very lowest stage of savage existence. The former have fixed habitations, plant a small quantity of rice, and barter with the Malays, for food or even clothes, the resin, the bees-wax, and the honey of their forests. The latter present the uniform picture of the hunter's life. They are divided into many petty communities, who are at constant war with each other. They go entirely naked, and are said to have no fixed habitation, wandering through their deep forests in quest of roots and game, and taking shelter from the weather under the first tree that offers a shade, or in the most convenient bush or thicket. Their language differs much from Malay. In elucidating the history of the latter people, it is necessary that this circumstance should be ascertained. With this view, as well as to enable the learned to form some conjecture concerning the obscure history of these strange tribes, we submit a specimen of their language, the first, we believe, that has ever been presented to the public.

English.	Language of the Samāng.
Sun	Mitkatōh
Moon	Kāchik
Star	Biniŋ
Man	Tamākal
Woman	Badōo *
Old woman	Mīniah
Old man	Kamālil
Child	Wūng
Mother	Nah
Father	ai
Grandfather	Yah
Sky	Kāil
Ground	Tik
Water	Bahyo †
Fire	ūs
Wind	Fōyāk
Buffaloe	Kibāu ‡
Elephant	Gājah
Cow	Sāpi
Rhinoceros	Hāgap
Tiger	Tāiyu
Snake	Ikōp
Domestic fowl	Mānok §
Deer	Māsak
Bird	Gāwao
Oil	Kūpūt
Bees-wax	Sūd
Day	Chihāl
Night	Hāigūd
Stone	Batuh
Hill	Māttabīng
Mountain	Gūnūng
Fruit	Kābāt
Sour	Pāchas
Sweet	Gāhīt
Bitter	Gādek
Black	Blāīng
White	Platas
Red	Tāhun
Green	Blān
Be	Wik
Able	Jid
Will	Māhdūh
Come	Badih
Order	Tēlwah
Take	Māhkia
Bring	Yiūvi
This	Tūch
That	Tū.ūn
Here	Bāliyah

\* This is Javanese, changing the *b* for *w*—which is often done in Malay.

† This is also Javanese, with a very little variation.

‡ This is exactly Javanese.

§ This, in Javanese, is the term for birds in general.

English.

There  
Go  
Come  
Was  
Done  
Beat  
Hang  
Tie  
Kill  
Foot  
Hand  
Head  
Eye  
Nose  
Ear  
Mouth  
Belly  
Back  
Tooth  
Nail  
Bone  
House  
Yam  
Above  
Below

Language of the Samāng.

Padik tū.ūn  
Chūp  
Pil  
Lāwik  
Yak  
Chung  
Gantūng  
Ikat  
Bonoh  
Chān  
Chās  
Kūvi  
Mīt  
Fidūng  
ānting  
Hān  
Chūng  
Hīyuh  
Niyūs  
Kālākut  
āiung  
Hānniah  
Hūbik  
Kēping  
Kiyūm

Among the words here set down, a few are common to the Malays and Samāngs. These, it is probable, are not indigenous with the latter, but borrowed by those tribes in the vicinity of the Malays, who have received some portion of the arts and civilization of the latter.

We shall here beg leave to observe, that a race of mountaineers resembling the *Samāng*, are found in various parts of the Continent of India, in the island of Borneo, and in that of Amboyna, whose history is not less obscure. But to consider such a scanty remnant of naked savages as the sole aborigines of these countries, to the exclusion of the great bulk of their civilized population, seems to us, we will confess, a very wild and ungrounded conjecture; and the hypothesis which would exclude the Malays in favour of the naked Samāng, would, in our opinion, be equally extravagant.

Admitting the Malays to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the Peninsula, it may be asked, by what steps they have advanced to their present situation in civil society, and under what circumstances their manners have been moulded into a shape which has attracted the surprise of travellers, and struck merchants and navigators with terror and dismay? An attempt to solve this question, will illustrate the character of the people, and at the same time leave us many grounds for believing that the Peninsula of Malacca was the cradle of that extraordinary people, who, by emigration, and the natural course of events, have spread themselves over all the coasts of the East-insular regions. From so rude a people it were in vain to expect any historical records of their progress in society. It is only by a careful observation of their manners and language,—a comparison of them with those of the surrounding countries,—and an attention to the physical circumstances under which we may presume they were placed, that we can hope to form any rational theory concerning their history and origin.

The Peninsula of Malacca is a long and narrow strip of land, nearly covered by a deep and almost impenetrable forest. A range of bleak and scarce habitable mountains runs through it from one extremity to the other. This gives rise to innumerable streams that fall into the sea on each side, so that the country abounds in water. The forests here, as in most parts of the East, from their great luxuriance, are unfavourable to the production of animals, and game is consequently scarce and difficult to be procured. The soil is not remarkable for its fertility; but the seas and rivers afford an abundant supply of excellent fish.\*

\* It is extraordinary that the Soil of Sumatra and the Malay peninsula should be remarkably sterile, while that of Java, so contiguous to both, exceeds in fertility from all accounts, that of any country in the world. Mr. Marsden's evidence is conclusive regarding the barrenness of Sumatra; and the residents of Pulau Pinang and the opposite shore, to their cost, bear witness to that of those countries. Of the fertility of Java, on the contrary, it is a sufficient proof that sugar-cane, tobacco, and other plants which, in the richest districts of India, require an abundant supply of manure, are there raised in greater perfection, without any assistance of that description. It is to this difference in the soil that the superior population and more early improvement of Java are chiefly to be ascribed. The easy and abundant supply of food which it enabled the inhabitants to obtain, gave them leisure to search for arts and comforts, while the half-starved natives of the neighbouring countries would be struggling for existence.

In a country thus situated, it will not be difficult to conjecture what mode of existence would be adopted by its first inhabitants. They would become fishers, instead of hunters, shepherds and husbandmen; and this peculiarity in their primitive way of life would affect all their subsequent history. The pursuits of the fisherman are obviously akin to those of the mariner; and the skill and intrepidity at first necessary to procure a subsistence would ultimately be the parents of that enterprize which would urge the savage to attempt the ocean, and impart to foreign countries the exuberance of his own rash population. The sterility of their soil, and the habits they had formed,—the vicinity of many countries similar to their own, which, to such men, would hardly appear foreign,—would naturally induce them to emigrate. Men who do not till the earth, indeed, are uniformly disposed to emigration, and are little attached to any country. They soon acquire a roving and predatory disposition, which delights in war and enterprize. Such, accordingly, is the known character of the Malays; and, by attending to the causes and circumstances now stated, it will be no difficult matter to account for the present appearance of their tribes, scattered in small communities over the remote coasts and island of the East, yet preserving an extraordinary uniformity of manners. Had any of the lands in which they settled been of great fertility, or had their migrations been repressed by a scarcity of new lands, their civil polity would, in all probability, have assumed a different character; and, instead of a people split into a number of petty communities, the Malays would, in all likelihood, have been one great people united, like all their powerful neighbours, under a single head.

Their intercourse with the Arabs, and the introduction of the Mahomedan law and religion, have undoubtedly contributed to humanize their manners, and give them better notions of justice and the right of property. Their commercial intercourse with European, Indians and Chinese, has also contributed to the same effect; and the naval power and superiority of Europeans in these seas has no doubt tended to repress their lawless piracies and depredations. The effect of these circumstances has indeed been so great, that the Malays are certainly no longer the bold, enterprising and terrible race of buccaneers they are once represented to have been.\* The authority of law and justice is still, indeed, but very imperfectly established amongst them; the trading vessels that visit their ports must still be armed, and, notwithstanding this precaution, are not unfrequently cut off, and their crews murdered with circumstances of singular atrocity.

But the early manners and character of the Malays were not solely formed by the physical circumstances under which they were placed; they seem to have made advances in arts and civilization not naturally resulting from their station in society, and which they must necessarily have owed to a people far superior to themselves in the improvements of social life. Their language, and the remains of their ancient religion and institutions, contain the most satisfactory evidence of such a connexion with foreigners. Upon its natural and probable history, we differ a good deal in opinion from Mr. Marsden, whose sentiments we shall in the first instance quote, as well on account of their intrinsic merit, as that the reader may be put in possession of every light, in a path of inquiry as novel as it is dark and intricate.

‘We shall now direct our attention,’ says Mr. Marsden, ‘to those accessory tongues from whence the Malayan acquired such a degree of improvement, as removed it from the general level of the other cognate dialects, and gave it a decided predominance in that part of the East. Of these the earliest, as well as the most important, appears to have been, either directly or mediately, that great parent of Indian languages, the *Sanskrit*, whose influence is found to have pervaded the whole of the Eastern (and perhaps also of the Western) world, modifying and regenerating even where it did not create. That the intercourse, whatever its circumstances may

\* By far the most faithful description of Malay manners is to be found in a book called *Hang Pauh*, which is a narrative of the adventures of the *Laksmana*, who opposed Albuquerque and his Portuguese. The wild and barbarous character of the Malays is here depicted with naked truth.

have been, which produced this advantageous effect on the Malayan, must have taken place at an early period, is to be inferred not only from the deep obscurity in which it is involved, but also from the nature of the terms borrowed, being such as the progress of civilization must soon have rendered necessary; expressing the feelings of the mind, the most obvious moral ideas, the simplest objects of the understanding, and those ordinary modes of thought which result from the social habits of mankind; whilst, at the same time, it is not to be understood, as some have presumed to be the case, that the affinity between these languages is radical, or that the latter is indebted to any Hindū dialect for its names for the common objects of sense. It is proper also to remark, that in some instances the words so borrowed do not preserve the exact signification they bear in the original, but acquire one more specific; as *sakti*, which in Sanscrit denotes “power,” is restricted in Malayan to “supernatural power;” and *pūtra*, signifying a son, is applied only to the “son of a royal personage.”

‘When in a paper, written in the year 1814, I pointed out “the traces of the Hindu language and literature extant amongst the Malays,” I presumed the discovery to be original; but soon learned that I had been anticipated in my observations by the revered president and founder of the Asiatic Society, who, in his Eighth Anniversary Discourse, had already made the remark, that “without any recourse to etymological conjecture, we discover that multitudes of pure Sanscrit words occur in the principal dialects of the *Sumatrans*.” Justice, however, to our predecessors in the study of Oriental languages, requires me to state, that in the preface to the *Vocabulary of Heurnues*, it is distinctly mentioned, that beside several words adopted from the neighbouring dialect of Java, the Malayan is largely indebted to those of Hindustan, and especially to the Sanscrit or sacred language of the Brahmins.

‘An investigation of the period when, and the means by which so copious and useful a class of words was incorporated with some of the rude East-insular dialects, is a subject worthy of the talents of those able scholars whose inquiries, directed to the attainment of genuine historical and philological truth, adorn the pages of the *Asiatic Researches*. From the Malays themselves, or their writings, it is to be apprehended that little information respecting facts of so ancient a date can now be procured; and if the books of Hindūs are equally silent, we must be content to extract our knowledge from the sober examination of intrinsic evidence. With this in view, I must here take the liberty of observing, that much fallacious inference appears to have been drawn from the resemblance of the Sanscrit term *Malaya*, to the name of the people of whom we are speaking, which has induced some persons, whose authority carries great weight with it, to consider the *Malaya dzipa* as denoting the Malayan peninsula. But with all due deference, on a point where my opinion must rest upon a comparison of those passages in the *Researches* or other published works in which the term occurs, I think it will be found to belong exclusively to the mountainous region in the southern part of the peninsula of India, known in the provincial dialect of the country by the name of *Malayalām*, as is the language by that of *Malēuma*; all being derivatives from the word *Malē*, signifying “a mountain.”

To be concluded in our next.

## AMERICA.

BOSTON, JUNE 12.—Arrived the *Pilgrim*, from the Bay—this morning was taken alongside the *Nympe* still at anchor off Scituate with the *Bulwark*, and was permitted to proceed; about 11 o'clock; three miles south-east of the light-house, was boarded from a sloop, tender to the *Bulwark*, which put on board five men and four women, taken out of the schooner *Betsey*, from hence for Provincetown, and sailed this morning; this vessel she had captured, and ordered down to the *Bulwark*. The prisoners stated that three schooners were alongside the *Bulwark* this morning which were captured on Saturday evening—also, that the schooners *Nightingale*, *Elf*, and *Beauty*, were all captured on Saturday evening by the barges and tenders. Two tenders, and five or six barges, were out all night, scouring the shore from North to South; in fact, so numerous are the barges and tenders in the bay, that it is almost impossible for a vessel to escape capture bound in or out; the skipper of the *Pilgrim* informs, that he saw ten or twelve small schooners standing for the *Bulwark* shortly after he left the *Nympe*, supposed to have been captured by the barges and tenders on Saturday evening.”

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